

Indiana collectors; and a bibliography of the Indiana flora. Ecological notes are given for many of the species and since these are based on the author's own observations they are of particular value.

The flora will undoubtedly be considered a model of excellence and thoroughness. Every student and writer of floras will do well to consult it not only as a model of form but because of the invaluable information which it contains. Such a volume should be a constant companion in the field; it is to be regretted that it was impossible to publish all this material in a form more suitable for field use.—MILDRED E. MATHIAS, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley, California.

NOTES AND NEWS

RIBES PETIOLARE DOUGL. IN CALIFORNIA. Occurring generally along streams and on moist sites from British Columbia south through the intermountain region to southern Oregon and Arizona, *Ribes petiolare* was first reported from California by George A. Root in 1937 (California Ranger 8⁹: 4, 1937). The species was found by Root and Hollis Day along Shovel Creek in Shasta National Forest, Siskiyou County, about nine miles south of the California-Oregon boundary line. In the same report Root mentions finding a few bushes of *R. petiolare* one and one-half miles north of the boundary line on Kelley Creek near Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon, at the northern end of the Warner Mountains; he did not see it farther south in Modoc National Forest, California. In reviewing Root's report, Clarence R. Quick (Madroño 4: 286-290. 1938) mentions observing *R. petiolare* in abundance on Crane Creek a few miles north of Kelley Creek in Oregon; he also was unsuccessful in finding the species south of the line in the Warner Mountains.

In July, 1939, the writer, while examining specimens in the herbarium of the United States Forest Service at Alturas, California, noted a collection of *Ribes petiolare* from "Lost Lake-Silver Creek" in the southern Warner Mountains, Modoc National Forest, made August 13, 1918, by Associate Forester L. S. Smith. It bore the numbers 1033 and 31510, the latter the accession number of the Herbarium of the United States Forest Service, Washington, D. C., to which Mr. Smith sent a portion of his collection. Dr. Frederick V. Coville verified the determination. The following herbaria have been consulted for records or specimens, but with negative results: University of California, Berkeley, California Academy of Sciences, Stanford University, United States Forest Service and Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Washington, D. C. Apparently Mr. Smith's collection constitutes the earliest known record of the species in California and establishes its occurrence approximately seventy miles south of the Oregon line.

Additional specimens were obtained by G. A. Zentmyer and the writer from the same locality, July 30, 1939, and a portion of this collection has been deposited in the Herbarium of the University of California, Berkeley. The species was observed in abundance along Silver Creek and several of its tributaries about one-half mile southwest of Lost Lake (particularly in Sec. 15, T.38 N., R.16E., Mt. Diablo Meridian). It was not found by the writer north of this locality in the Warner Mountains.

The occurrence of *Ribes petiolare* near Lost Lake is considered of significance from the standpoint of blister rust control. The species is one of the most susceptible of western currants and dense concentrations of the bushes grow there in close association with an abundance of whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis* Engelm.), which according to present information is considerably more susceptible than other western white pines. The rust, however, was not found on either pines or currants at this place.—J. L. MIELKE, Division of Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, San Francisco, California.

In a recent issue of "Science" appeared an announcement of the death on August 20, 1940, of Dr. Joseph Burtt-Davy, lecturer in tropical botany at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford. From 1893 to 1903 Dr. Burtt-Davy was connected with the University of California, first as a student assistant, later as instructor in botany and assistant botanist in the Agricultural Experiment Station. He left California to accept an appointment as agrostologist and botanist in the Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, South Africa. Soon after the close of the World War he returned to England and was for some time engaged in the preparation of "A manual of the flowering plants and ferns of the Transvaal with Swaziland, South Africa," parts one and two of which were published in 1926 and 1932 respectively. During his sojourn in California Dr. Burtt-Davy, in connection with his studies on agronomy, visited many parts of the state and made collection of grasses and other forage plants; these collections, amounting to about two thousand numbers, are deposited in the University of California Herbarium. From 1896 to 1900 he published a number of articles in "Gardeners' Chronicle," "The Pacific Rural Press," and as bulletins of the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station and the United State Department of Agriculture; he also contributed more than fifty short articles to "Erythea." While in Berkeley he married Alice Bolton. Dr. Burtt-Davy is well remembered by the older faculty members of the University of California.

Important monographic studies published during the current year and not previously noted in MADROÑO are: "the genus *Ellisia*," by Lincoln Constance (*Rhodora* 42: 38-39. 1940); "the genus *Dichelostemma*," by Robert F. Hoover (*Am. Midland Nat.* 24: 463-

476. 1940); "studies in *Penstemon* VII, the subsections Gairdneriani, Duesti, and Arenarii of the Graciles . . .," by David D. Keck (Am. Midland Nat. 23: 594-616. 1940); "a revision of the North American species of the genus *Thermopsis*," by M. M. Larisey (Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 27: 245-258. 1940); "a monograph of the genus *Symphoricarpos*," by George Neville Jones (Journ. Arnold Arbor. 21: 201-252. 1940); "studies in the genus *Hedysarum* in North America," by R. C. Rollins (Rhodora 42: 217-239. pl. 597. 1940); "*Spergularia* in North and South America," by R. P. Rossbach (Rhodora 42: 57-83, 158-193, 203-213. pls. 589-596. 1940).—ETHEL CRUM.

Approximately five-hundred fifty species and varieties of native Californian and cultivated trees are included in a recent publication "Trees of Santa Barbara" by Maunsell Van Renssaeler of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, California. Descriptions are brief and non-technical and exact locations of more than eight-hundred specimen trees are given. For convenient reference genera are arranged alphabetically, and both common and scientific names are listed in the index. The book of 141 pages is very attractive in format and is illustrated by a large number of excellent photographs and line drawings. Among those represented by full page photographs are the following native Californian species: *Ceanothus arboreus*, *Fremontia mexicana*, *Lyonothamnus asplenifolius*, *Pinus Torreyana*, *Platanus racemosa*. (Price: paper, \$.75, cloth, \$1.50.)—ETHEL CRUM.

Under the title "Alien plants growing without cultivation in California," Dr. W. W. Robbins lists approximately 526 species with comment as to the dates of their introduction into California, their habitats and distribution and their importance as weeds or forage. The pamphlet consists of 128 pages of which thirteen are devoted to introductory discussion, ninety-eight to comment on the species, seven to literature cited and fourteen to a comprehensive index of common and scientific names. The publication appeared July, 1940, as Bulletin 637 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, Berkeley.

At the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Botanical Society of America, December 28, 1940 to January 1, 1941, Philadelphia, papers by the following botanists of western states were scheduled: E. L. Little, Southwestern Forest and Range Station, Arizona; James Bonner, J. van Overbeck, California Institute of Technology; D. L. Arnon, Ernest Ball, Donald E. Bliss, R. W. Chaney, R. E. Clausen, Lincoln Constance, Frank Cuneo, Carl Epling, Katherine Esau, A. S. Foster, D. R. Hoagland, Flora Murray Scott, F. M. Turrell, University of California; G. H. Rossbach, Stanford University; Joseph Ewan, University of Colorado.